

Frederika Bremer Intermediate School
1214 Lowry Avenue North
Minneapolis
Hennepin County
Minnesota

HABS No. MN-33

HABS
MINN.
27-MINAP,
12-

PHOTOGRAPHS

PHOTOCOPIES

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Rocky Mountain Regional Office
Department of the Interior
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, Colorado 80225

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

FREDERIKA BREMER INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL
(Bremer School)

HABS No. MN-33

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27-MINAP,
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Location:

1214 Lowry Avenue North
Minneapolis, Minnesota

USGS Minneapolis North Quadrangle, Universal
Transverse Mercator Coordinates: 15 / 476760 /
4984300

Present Owner and Occupant: Minneapolis Special School District No. 1

Present Use: Vacant

Significance:

The Frederika Bremer School was constructed to provide for the educational needs of the Minneapolis neighborhoods north of Broadway, an area which had undergone significant expansion during the decade of the 1880s. At present there are only two older school buildings in Minneapolis, and both of them have been substantially modified. The Bremer School is, therefore, recognized as "the oldest architecturally important school building standing in Minneapolis." Further, the Bremer School is an excellent example of educational buildings as they existed in the late-nineteenth century. The medieval, castle-like appearance of mass and architectural detail found in the Bremer School, once popular features, are now rare in buildings of this nature.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: In June 1885, the Minneapolis Board of Education purchased Lots 10 through 17 in the Silver Lake Addition of the City of Minneapolis to serve as the site of a new school building (Minutes, June 4, 1885; Twenty-Third Annual Report, p. 27). A cloud on the title delayed construction for two years. In May 1887, the board received quiet title to the site, and excavation commenced the following month (Minutes, May 25, June 3, 1887). The building was completed before the end of 1887 (Twenty-Third Annual Report, p. 27).
2. Architect: Long and Kees of Minneapolis. In March 1887, the building committee of the Minneapolis Board of Education accepted a plan for an eight-room school building prepared by the archi-

tectural firm of Long and Kees (Minutes, March 19, 1887). The full board approved the selection the following month, authorizing the construction of two eight-room schoolhouses according to the Long and Kees plan (Minutes, April 27, 1887). These buildings, both completed in 1887, were Calhoun School and Peabody School (Twenty-Third Annual Report, pp. 28, 42). Although surviving records do not list an architect for Bremer School, the building's association with Long and Kees is established by the fact that it was identical in design to Calhoun School and Peabody School. Early illustrations of Calhoun School and Peabody School, documenting the Long and Kees design, are on file at the Minneapolis History Collection of the Minneapolis Public Library. The buildings are no longer standing.

The architectural firm of Long and Kees operated in Minneapolis from 1884 to 1897, under a partnership formed by Frank B. Long and Frederick G. Kees, who was primarily responsible for the design work. Keys was born in Baltimore in 1852. After attending the city's public schools, he became an apprentice draftsman in 1865 with the Baltimore architect E. C. Lind. Apart from a short stay in Chicago during the early 1870s, he remained with Lind until 1878, when he relocated to Minneapolis (Torbert, p. 440). During his partnership with Long, Kees utilized a Romanesque Revival style to design some of the city's most important civic and commercial buildings, including the Lumber Exchange (1885), City Hall (1888-1903), Masonic Temple (1888), and Public Library (1889) (Gebhard and Martinson, pp. 30, 31, 36). The Romanesque Revival detailing of Bremer School is fully within the mainstream of Keys' work during this period. From 1900 to 1921, Keys was a partner with Serenus Colburn in the firm of Keys and Colburn. Keys died in 1927 (Torbert, pp. 440-441).

3. Original and subsequent owners: Minneapolis Board of Education, which, by legislative enactment, was renamed Minneapolis Special School District No. 1 in 1959 ("A Bill for an Act Relating to Special School District").
4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Not known.
5. Original plans and construction: In May 1887, the Board of Education authorized "that an eight room school building be erected on the Bremer site" (Minutes, May 27, 1887). No original plans or drawings have been located. The date and general details of construction are confirmed by a survey of school board property published in 1900: "In 1887 a two-story brick building of eight rooms was erected at a cost of \$26,000, having steam heat and dry air closets, the latter independent of the school room ventilation" (Twenty-Third Annual Report, p. 27).

The earliest drawing of the original building is an 1897 rendering on file at the Plant Facilities Office of Minneapolis Special School District No. 1 (formerly the Minneapolis Board of Education). This drawing shows the south elevation of the original east tower section with a proposed wing addition (see HABS Photo No. MN-33-32). A postcard photograph, dated "ca. 1910," in the Audio-visual Collection of the Minnesota Historical Society shows the entire south elevation of the original building with the proposed 1897 addition in place. The photograph is captioned on the back, "MH5.9 / MP5.2 / r157 / Bremer School." Except for the addition, this photograph documents the building's original construction. It is identical in architectural detailing to an 1887 illustration of Calhoun School, which depicts the original Long and Kees design (Calhoun Courier).

Although the 1887 building has been expanded with two-story wings on the east and west elevations, its architectural detailing closely conforms to the original construction. The most significant alteration has been the replacement of the original crenellated and turreted battlement with a flat parapet.

6. Alterations and additions:

In June 1897, the Board of Education commissioned Minneapolis architect Edward Somerby Stebbins "to draw plans and specifications, and supervise construction" of an 8-room addition to Bremer School (Minutes, June 17, 1897). Stebbins' plans, which were approved the following July, called for the addition of identical, two-story, four-room, brick wings to the east and west elevations of the original building; construction was completed before the end of 1897 (Minutes, July 26, 1897; Twenty-Third Annual Report, p. 27). The following Minneapolis firms held contracts on the project: Frank H. Raidt, general contractor; Griffin Bros., plumbing; Pond & Casey Co., heating and ventilation (Minutes, July, 31, August 21, September 2, 1897). The Plant Facilities Office of Minneapolis Special School District No. 1 has original elevations, cross-sections, and floor plans for the project (see HABS Phot Nos. MN-33-32 through MN-33-38). A postcard photograph, dated "ca. 1910," in the Audio-visual Collection of the Minnesota Historical Society documents the construction of the east wing. The photograph is captioned on the back, "MH5.9 / MP5.2 / r157 / Bremer School."

In June 1909, the Board of Education approved the purchase of the remaining lots in Block 7 of the Silver Lake Addition "for enlarging the Bremer School grounds" (Minutes, June 29, 1909). In September of the same year, the board approved plans prepared by Stebbins for an addition containing "eight rooms and an audi-

torium" ("Add to Bremer School"). Stebbins' design extended the 1897 wings to the north with identical, two-story, four-room, brick additions. The wing extensions were then joined by a brick auditorium structure, leaving a courtyard in the center of the complex. The Plant Facilities Office of Minneapolis Special School District No. 1 has original elevations, cross sections, and floor plans for the project (see HABS Photo Nos. MN-33-39 through MN-33-50). J. C. Stout served as superintendent of construction; C. L. Pillsbury as consulting engineer; E. J. Davis as general contractor; and Archambo Heating Co. as heating and ventilation contractor (Minutes, September 28, October 12, 1909; April 12, 1910). Construction was completed by the fall of 1910 (Thirty-Third Annual Report, p. 32). The building's new configuration is documented by a 1914 drawing in the Plant Facilities Office of Minneapolis Special School District No. 1 (see HABS Photo No. MN-33-60).

About 1911, the corbeled, crenellated battlement of the tower sections was replaced with a flat parapet. The Plant Facilities Office of Minneapolis Special School District No. 1 has an original drawing for this project prepared by Stebbins in November 1910. The drawing is entitled, "Remodeling Stairways & Tower." It bears the notation: "Cut down top of towers and make battlement cornice same as front of building." It is probable that the crenellations and turrets on the main section of the building were also removed at this time.

In May 1916, the board approved plans and specifications for a two-story, brick, "industrial arts" addition to the north facade of the building's east wing (Minutes, May 29, 1916). The addition was designed by R. V. L. Haxby, who was a partner in the Minneapolis architectural firm of Stebbins and Haxby (Torbert, p. 430). The Plant Facilities Office of Minneapolis Special School District No. 1 has original elevations, cross sections, and floor plans for the project (see HABS Photo Nos. MN-33-51 through MN-33-59). The following Minneapolis firms held construction contracts: David Comb & Sons, general contractor; Bjorkman Bros., heating and ventilation; Arntsen Electric Co., electrical work; Rose & Harris, mechanical engineers (Minutes, May 22, July 15, 25, 1916). Construction was completed before the end of 1916 ("Know Your Schools").

In 1957, a small, brick entrance enclosure was added to the north facade of the 1916 addition. Original plans and drawings for this project have not been located. The general details and date of construction are documented on an untitled 1974 plat map of the site in the Bremer School File at the Plant Facilities Office of Minneapolis Special School District No. 1.

B. Historical Context:

During the 1880s, Minneapolis emerged as a major manufacturing, warehousing, and transportation center (St. Anthony Falls, pp. 15, 37-38). Its economic growth was mirrored by an unprecedented expansion in population. Between 1880 and 1885, the city's inhabitants nearly tripled, increasing from 47,000 to 129,000 (Wirth, p. 18). Such rapid growth placed a severe strain on municipal facilities, and this was especially true for the public school system. During the 1880s, the Minneapolis Board of Education constructed 28 new schoolhouses, including Bremer School (Twenty-Third Annual Report, pp. 27-51).

The Minneapolis Board of Education purchased the land for Bremer School in June 1885 (Minutes, June 4, 1885). Comprising approximately three-quarters of an acre, the parcel fronted Lowry Avenue between Fremont Avenue North and Emerson Avenue North in an residential district about two miles north of downtown Minneapolis. In honor of the city's Scandinavian population, the board named the new school after the Swedish novelist Frederika Bremer, who had visited and written about Minnesota in the early 1850s (Minutes, November 25, 1885; Heilbron, pp. 148-157). Construction of the building was delayed by a dispute over the ownership of the land, which was not resolved until May 1887 (Minutes, May 25, 1887). In the interim, the board held classes in a rented building on the site (Minutes, July 29, 1885; "History of Bremer School").

Initially, the board intended Bremer School to be a relatively inexpensive, four-room building (Minutes, April 19, 1887). To quiet title to the site, however, it was necessary for the board to pledge an expenditure of at least \$10,000 in constructing the new school (Minutes, May 25, 1887). This apparently prompted the board to expand the school into an eight-room structure (Minutes, May 27, 1887). The building was designed according to a plan prepared by the Minneapolis architectural firm of Long and Kees. This plan was also adopted for Calhoun School and Peabody School, both completed in 1887 (Minutes, April 27, 1887; Twenty-Third Annual Report, pp. 28, 42). In its Romanesque Revival detailing, the Long and Kees design marked a departure from the Gothic and Italianate styles of earlier Minneapolis schoolhouses (Torbert, pp. 133-139, 312). Excavation for Bremer School commenced in June 1887, and construction was completed before the end of the year (Minutes, June 3, 1887; Twenty-Third Annual Report, p. 27).

Bremer School opened in the fall of 1887 with approximately 70 students enrolled in grades 1-3. During almost a century of ensuing service, the building alternately functioned as an elementary and intermediate school ("Bremer School -- This Is Your Life!"). To keep

pace with expanding enrollment, it was enlarged with eight classrooms in 1897, and again in 1910; an "industrial arts" addition was constructed in 1916. The school was finally closed in June 1979, as a consequence of a city-wide decline in school-age population ("Bremer Closing"). At the time of its closing, Bremer was the city's third oldest schoolhouse. In 1978, The building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places as "the oldest architecturally important school building standing in Minneapolis [and as] an excellent representative of the educational edifice as it existed in the late nineteenth century" (Nelson). It has remained vacant to the present time.

Prepared by: Jeffrey A. Hess
Historian
October 1984

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: Bremer School is a Romanesque Revival brick structure with limestone trim. It has a two-story central block to the south, with offset wings to the east and west, and an auditorium to the north. The high basement of the central block becomes a full third story on the wings. Narrow, two-story turrets highlight the corners of the southern block; larger towers are located at the intersection of the southern block and the wings. There is a Romanesque corbel table at the parapet.
2. Condition of fabric: The exterior is generally in good condition. The interior of the original building and of the 1897 additions is structurally sound, but the finishes are in poor condition. Structural systems of the later additions are in poor condition.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: 182'-5" wide (east/west) by 222'-1" long (north/south)
2. Foundations: Rock-faced ashlar limestone.
3. Walls: Buff-colored brick in common bond. Limestone belt courses at window sills and second-floor window heads.

4. Structural system: The 1887 and 1897 portions of the building are brick-bearing walls with wood joists. Later portions of the building are brick-bearing walls with intermediate concrete columns and beams; the floor structure is reinforced concrete (see HABS Photo No. MN-33-31).
5. Porches, stoops:
 - a. Small brick porches with stone trim are located at the main entrances of the 1887 southern block and the 1897 flanking wings. All four porches face south. Each porch is approached by eight wide stone treads; open sides are flanked by low, stepped stone walls.
 - b. The 1887 porches are located at the intersection of two walls (see HABS Photo No. MN-33-12). The 1887 porches have a single round-arched opening at the front and another at the open side. The open corner has a short, Tuscan column with a square, Corinthian-inspired capital; the column shaft is granite while the base and capital are limestone. Diminutive round turrets extend from the column capital to a projecting cap just above the porch parapet.
 - c. The 1897 porches are located in the middle of the walls (see HABS Photo No. MN-33-11). They porches have a single rectangular opening at the front and on each side; each opening has a limestone lintel. Three small round-arched openings surmount each of the stone lintels; the inside (northern) opening on each side is blind. The open corners have short, Tuscan columns with square, Corinthian-inspired capitals; the entire column is executed in limestone. Diminutive square turrets extend from the column capital to a projecting cap just above the porch parapet.
 - d. Projecting entries also are located near the north ends of the street sides of the wings (see HABS Photo Nos. MN-33-4 and MN-33-7). These brick entries have limestone trim at a belt course at the door head and around the single round-head opening. It has a crenellated parapet.
6. Chimneys: A tall, square, brick chimney is located on the east wall of the auditorium. The limestone belt courses from the walls continue around the sides of the chimney.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: Principal doorways at the 1887 and 1897 portions of the building consist of a single set of double

doors at each side of a small vestibule. There is a round-headed, four-pane, fan light over each set of doors; a temporary plywood cover has been applied to the exterior of each fan light. Each wood door has six small square panels at the top, one horizontal rectangular panel near the center, and three vertical rectangular panels at the bottom; each door has a large single light. (See HABS Photo No. MN-33-16.)

Principal doorways also are located near the north ends of the 1909 portions of the flanking wings (see HABS Photo Nos. MN-33-4 and MN-33-7). These round-head doorways are similar to the earlier doorways, each containing two sets of double doors separated by a vestibule. Fan lights above the doors are divided into small, square lights; these lights have been given a temporary plywood cover.

Simple four-panel doors are located at the secondary entrances. (See HABS Photo No. MN-33-29.)

- b. Windows: Windows are placed singly and in banks of three or five; decorative mullions separate the windows in each bank. The auditorium has four-over-four, double-hung, wood sash with a round-arched solid panel at the head; the arches are executed in limestone and have an enlarged keystone. All other windows have two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with square heads. Ground- and first-floor windows have stone sills and brick heads with no visible lintel. Second-floor windows have stone sills and lintels.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: All areas of the building have flat roofs with built-up composition roofing.
- b. Parapet: The parapet consists of a brick Romanesque corbel table above a limestone belt course (see HABS Photo No. MN-33-13).
- c. Towers: Narrow, two story brick turrets springing from an inverted conical stone base highlight the southern corners of the building block and separate the 1887 and 1897 portions of the wings. Rounded brick towers extend the full height of the building at the intersections of the southern block and the wings. (See HABS Photo No. MN-33-9.)

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The floor plan consists primarily of a double-loaded, "U"-shaped corridor. An auditorium closes the "U" on two levels and creates an exterior courtyard. Classrooms are located on the sides and base of the "U." Stairways are located on the outside corners and ends of the "U" while service functions, such as restrooms, are located at the inside corners of the "U." The west corridors terminate at an addition which extends to the north and contains music rooms on the first floor and a library on the second floor.
2. Stairways: Stairways are located at the north and south ends of the east and west corridors. The "U"-shaped southern stairs have wood treads and risers. The wood balustrades include closed stringers; turned balusters; square, vertically-incised newel posts; and handrails (see HABS Photo No. MN-33-17).

The "U"-shaped northern stairs are executed in cast iron with solid treads and risers. The cast-iron balustrades include closed stringers; square newel posts; and an open, rectangular balusters capped by a wood hand rail. (See HABS Photo No. MN-33-25.)

3. Flooring: With the exception of four vestibules, hardwood flooring is used throughout the building. Vestibules at the northern end of the wings and near the auditorium have ceramic tile; the background is reddish-brown while the floral pattern is executed in blue and white (see HABS Photo No. MN-33-29).
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Smooth-finished plaster is used on all the walls. Vertical board wainscots are located in the rooms and corridors of the south building block. Ceilings throughout the building are acoustical tile.
5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: Doors on the interior of vestibules at the main building block are identical with those on the exterior (see HABS Photo No. MN-33-16).

Doors on the interior of the vestibules on the east and west wings are wider than the exterior doors, resulting in elliptically arched fan lights; these fan lights each have one elliptical pane and eight radial panes. Each door is nearly four-feet wide and has three, vertical, rectangular panels in the upper portion and six, smaller, horizontal panels in the lower portion. (See HABS Photo No. MN-33-25.)

Doorways leading to the corridors consist of small-paneled wood doors; single-light transoms; and molded wood architraves with cornices. Doors to classrooms each have a large light in the upper portion, while other doors have panels in the same area. (See HABS Photo Nos. MN-33-20, MN-33-24.)

Wide openings without doors lead to large closets in each classroom. These openings have molded wood architraves with cornices. (See HABS Photo No. MN-33-24.)

- b. Windows: The window openings have wood sills and narrow wood trim (see HABS Photo No. MN-33-21). There are no windows in interior walls.
6. Decorative features and trim: Vertical board wainscots are located in the rooms and corridors of the south building block. Chalkboards in these same classrooms are integrated with the wainscot; three-quarter-round trim pieces with finials terminate the chalkboards at exterior corners. (See HABS Photo Nos. MN-33-20, MN-33-21.)
7. Hardware: Simple, durable, hardware is used throughout the building. There is no ornate hardware.
8. Mechanical equipment:
 - a. Heating: Heating is by means of cast-iron radiators located below the windows in each room. Steam is provided by a central boiler located below the auditorium.
 - b. Ventilation: Artificial ventilation was used to supplement natural ventilation from the windows; this system is no longer operable. Fresh air was drawn down a large shaft at the south end of the auditorium. This air then was tempered by radiators in the distribution system and mechanically forced into shafts leading to each room. Incoming air forced exhaust air into another series of shafts leading to the exterior.
 - c. Lighting: Simple, ceiling-hung, fluorescent lighting fixtures are located in all office, classroom, and corridor areas. Ceiling-hung incandescent fixtures provide light in the auditorium.
 - c. Plumbing: Standard water closets, urinals, and lavatories are located in toilet rooms. Additional handwashing sinks are located in the hallways.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The building is located on the south end of a rectangular block and is oriented to the south. The block slopes gently to the north. Grass and trees fill the area between the building and the streets to the south and east. A paved parking lot is located between the building and the street to the west. Playing fields fill the remainder of the block to the north.

Prepared by: Robert C. Mack
Architect
MacDonald and Mack Partnership
October 1984

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Original Architectural Drawings:

The drawings listed below are on file at the Plant Facilities Office of Minneapolis Special School District No. 1.

Stebbins, Edward Somerby. "Front Elevation of Right Wing / Bremer Addition," 1897, No. 001-013-21D-205 (see HABS Photo No. MN-33-32). Plan prepared for classroom addition constructed in 1897; provides earliest illustration of 1887 original construction.

Stebbins, Edward Somerby. "[Side Elevation of Right Wing] / Bremer Addition," 1897, No. 002-013-21D-205 (see HABS No. MN-33-33). Plan prepared for classroom addition constructed in 1897.

Stebbins, Edward Somerby. "Rear Elevation / Bremer Addition," 1897, No. 003-013-21D-205 (see HABS Photo No. MN-33-34). Plan prepared for classroom addition constructed in 1897.

Stebbins, Edward Somerby. "[Cross Section of Right Wing] / Bremer Addition," 1897, No. 004-013-22M-205 (see HABS Photo No. MN-33-35). Plan prepared for classroom addition constructed in 1897.

Stebbins, Edward Somerby. "Foundation Plan / Bremer Addition / Sheet 5," 1897, No. 005-013-21F-205 (see HABS Photo No. MN-33-36). Plan prepared for classroom addition constructed in 1897.

Stebbins, Edward Somerby. "Foundation Plan / Bremer Addition / Sheet 6," 1897, No. 006-013-211-205 (see HABS Photo No. MN-33-37). Plan prepared for classroom addition constructed in 1897.

Stebbins, Edward Somerby. "Second Floor Plan / Bremer Addition," 1897, No. 007-013-212-205 (see HABS Photo No. MN-33-38). Plan prepared for classroom addition constructed in 1897.

Stebbins, Edward Somerby. "Side Elevation on Emerson Avenue / Bremer School," 1909, No. 007-013-21D-205 (see HABS Photo No. MN-33-39). Plan prepared for classroom and auditorium addition constructed in 1910.

Stebbins, Edward Somerby. "Side Elevation to Fremont Avenue / Bremer School," 1909, No. 007B-013-21D-205 (see HABS Photo No. MN-33-40). Plan prepared for classroom and auditorium addition constructed in 1910.

Stebbins, Edward Somerby. "Rear Elevation / Bremer School," 1909, No. 007C-013-21D-205 (see HABS Photo No. MN-41). Plan prepared for classroom and auditorium addition constructed in 1910.

Stebbins, Edward Somerby. "Section Thru Fremont Avenue Wing / Bremer School," 1909, No. 007D-013-21D-205 (see HABS Photo No. MN-33-42). Plan prepared for classroom and auditorium addition constructed in 1910.

Stebbins, Edward Somerby. "Elevation on Court / Longitudinal Section Thru Auditorium & Boiler Room / Bremer School," 1909, No. 007E-013-21D-205 (see HABS Photo No. MN-33-43). Plan prepared for classroom and auditorium addition constructed in 1910.

Stebbins, Edward Somerby. "Transverse SE Section / Bremer School," 1909, No. 007F-013-22M-205 (see HABS Photo No. MN-33-44). Plan prepared for classroom and auditorium addition constructed in 1910.

Stebbins, Edward Somerby. "Foundation Plan / Bremer School," 1909, No. 007G-013-22F-205 (see HABS Photo No. MN-33-45). Plan prepared for classroom and auditorium addition constructed in 1910.

Stebbins, Edward Somerby. "Second Floor Plan / Bremer School," 1909, No. 007H-013-21B-205 (see HABS Photo No. MN-33-46). Plan prepared for classroom and auditorium addition constructed in 1910.

Stebbins, Edward Somerby. "First Floor Plan / Bremer School," 1909, No. 007I-013-211-205 (see HABS Photo No. MN-33-47). Plan prepared for classroom and auditorium addition constructed in 1910.

Stebbins, Edward Somerby. "Second Floor Plan / Bremer School," 1909, No. 007-013-212-205 (see HABS Photo No. MN-33-48). Plan prepared for classroom and auditorium addition constructed in 1910.

Stebbins, Edward Somerby. "Roof and Attic Plan / Bremer School," 1909, No. 007K-013-21A-205 (see HABS Photo No. MN-33-49). Plan prepared for classroom and auditorium addition constructed in 1910.

Stebbins, Edward Somerby. "[Door Details] / Bremer [School,]" 1909, No. 007L-013-21D-205 (see HABS Photo No. MN-33-50). Plan prepared for classroom and auditorium addition constructed in 1910.

Haxby, R. V. L. "North Elevation / West Elevation / Industrial Addition / Bremer School," 1916, No. 013-013-21D-205 (see HABS Photo No. MN-33-51). Plan prepared for industrial arts addition constructed in 1916.

Haxby, R. V. L. "East Elevation / Cross Section / Industrial Addition / Bremer School," 1916, No. 014-013-21D-205 (see HABS Photo No. MN-33-52). Plan prepared for industrial arts addition constructed in 1916.

Haxby, R. V. L. "Typical Exterior Detail and Wall Section / Industrial Addition / Bremer School," 1916, No. 015-013-21D-205 (see HABS Photo No. MN-33-53). Plan prepared for industrial arts addition constructed in 1916.

Haxby, R. V. L. "Foundation Plan / First Floor Framing Plan / Industrial Addition / Bremer School," 1916, No. 016-013-22M-205 (see HABS Photo No. MN-33-54). Plan prepared for industrial arts addition constructed in 1916.

Haxby, R. V. L. "Ground Floor Plan / First Floor Plan / Industrial Addition / Bremer School," 1916, No. 017-013-21M-205 (see HABS Photo No. MN-33-55). Plan prepared for industrial arts addition constructed in 1916.

Haxby, R. V. L. "Second Floor Framing Plan / Roof & Ceiling Framing Plan / Bremer School," 1916, No. 018-013-22M-205 (see HABS Photo No. MN-33-56). Plan prepared for industrial arts addition constructed in 1916.

Haxby, R. V. L. "Roof Plan / Second Floor Plan / Industrial Addition / Bremer School," 1916, No. 019-013-21M-205 (see HABS Photo No. MN-33-57). Plan prepared for industrial arts addition constructed in 1916.

Haxby, R. V. L. "[Door and Window] Details / Industrial Addition / Bremer School," 1916, No. 020-013-21D-205 (see HABS Photo No. MN-33-58). Plan prepared for industrial arts addition constructed in 1916.

Haxby, R. V. L. "Details of Blackboards & Tackboard[s] / Industrial Addition / Bremer School," 1916, No. 021-013-21D-205 (see HABS Photo No. MN-33-59). Plan prepared for industrial arts addition constructed in 1916.

Haxby, R. V. L. "Revised Typical Exterior Wall Section / Industrial Addition / Bremer School," 1916, No. 023-013-21D-205 (see HABS Photo No. MN-33-61. Plan prepared for industrial arts addition constructed in 1916.

"Improvements / Bremer School," 1914, No. 022-013-21G-205 (see HABS Photo No. MN-33-60). Documents construction of 1910 addition.

B. Early Views:

The Audio-visual collection of the Minnesota Historical Society has a postcard photograph, dated "ca. 1910," which documents the original (1887) construction of the building's south elevation. The view also shows the south and east elevations of the east wing, which was constructed in 1897. It is captioned on the back, "MH5.9 / MP5.2 / r157 / Bremer School." The Minneapolis History Collection of the Minnesota Public Library has views of Calhoun School and Peabody School, which were built in 1887 according to the same Long and Kees plan used for Bremer School. The view of Calhoun School is an 1887 illustration published about 1975 in the first and only edition of the Calhoun Courier. The view of Peabody School is a 1938 photograph captioned on the back, "Peabody School 19th Ave. South and 2 1/2 St. / M[inneapolis] T[imes] 9-20-1938."

C. Bibliography:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

"A Bill for an Act Relating to the Special School District of the City of Minneapolis." N.d. Minneapolis Special School District No. 1. Typewritten summary of 1959 Minnesota law (Chapter 462, Section 1) redesignating the Minneapolis Board of Education as Minneapolis Special School District No. 1.

"History of Bremer School." 1974. Bremer School File, Minneapolis History Collection, Minneapolis Public Library.

"Know Your Schools," 1935. Plant Facilities Office, Minneapolis Special School District No. 1. Provides brief data sheet on construction and use of Bremer School.

Minneapolis Board of Education. Minutes, 1885-1959. Minneapolis Board of Education Papers, Minnesota State Archives, Minnesota Historical Society. Provides the most detailed information on the planning, construction, and remodeling of Bremer School; lists Long and Kees as architect of Peabody School and Calhoun School, which establishes the firm as the architect of Bremer School.

Nelson, Charles W. National Register of Historic Places Inventory -- Nomination Form for Bremer School, 1977. Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office, Minnesota Historical Society.

Torbert, Donald R. "Minneapolis Architecture and Architects, 1848-1908," University of Minnesota Ph.D. Thesis, 1951. Minnesota Historical Society Reference Library. Analyzes architectural styles used in Minneapolis public school construction during the 1870s and 1880s, and furnishes biographical information on Long and Kees; Stebbins; and Haxby.

2. Secondary and published sources:

"Add to Bremer School." Minneapolis Journal, September 25, 1909. Announces school board's plans to construct class room and auditorium addition.

"Bremer Closing Ceremonies May 20." Minneapolis Argus, April 25, 1979.

"Bremer School -- This Is Your Life." N.d. Minneapolis History Collection, Minneapolis Public Library. Provides brief historical overview of Bremer School.

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PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

This documentation was prepared for compliance with a Memorandum of Agreement between the National Park Service, Minneapolis Special School District No. 1, and the Minneapolis Community Development Agency. The Agreement provides for photographic and written documentation of the complete school complex prior to demolition of the 1909 and 1916 additions and conversion of the 1887 and 1897 portions to housing units. The documentation was prepared under the direction of Robert C. Mack, MacDonald and Mack Partnership, Minneapolis. Historical and bibliographical information was prepared by Jeffrey A. Hess, Historian, Minneapolis. Architectural information was prepared by Robert C. Mack, MacDonald and Mack Partnership, Minneapolis. Photography was by Roger Vancore, Photographer, St. Paul. Photocopies of original architectural drawings were made by Photos, Inc., Minneapolis.